

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1874—SIXTEEN PAGES.

VOLUME 27.

NUMBER 323.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

AT THE POPULAR
NORTH SIDE
LION STORE,
167 & 169 North Clark-st.,
CHICAGO.

Our stock of the following goods must be
disposed of at a sacrifice, for all persons
and in order to do so, we offer every article
named at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

HOUSE AND LOT
AUCTION

At 3 p. m., on the premises,
one-story brick house, this lot, with
stone front, for Forty-first and But-
terfield-sts.

Sale prescriptive.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ARTICULARS

announced in this Paper

MORROW

R. C. GIVINS'

AT SALE

July 13,

OUR STORE, OF

inglewood Lots.

ITS TO BE SOLD

IN TERMS as the Good

July Sale.

UNDAY PAPER

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

and of Randolph-st.

BLURRED 1856.

A. BUTTERS & CO.,

ACTIONEERS.

AST MADISON-ST.

D-DAY,

Saturday Sale,

MADISON-ST.

300 LOTS

FURNITURE,

Office Furniture, MUSIT CAB

of goods: Steinway's Octave Piano,

Grand, Square, & Square Grand Pianos,

Flute, Cello, Double Bass, & Violin

Hair, Cashmere, Drapery, Carpet,

Painted Furniture, &c.

W. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OLD AND RARE

ANEUS BOOKS!

CATALOGUE.

BOOK, JULY 13, at 2 o'clock,

10 MADISON-ST.

A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

July 14, at 2 o'clock, at

W. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRUGS, AND NOTIONS,

Goods, &c., July 14, at 2 o'clock,

W. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

P. GORE & CO.,

70 Wabash-st.

LD FURNITURE,

ASSORTMENT OF

Old Sets,

Bookcases,

Tables, Chairs, Centre Tables,

Most Machines,

Show Cases,

Decks, Pianos, &c., &c.

P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,

JULY 11, at 11 a.m., we shall offer

DE-BAR ROAD WAGONS,

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

26 and 70 Wabash-st.

GOODS.

tion Sale Tuesday,

at 9 1/2 a. m.

Clothing, Piece Goods,

Wear, and White Goods,

Books, Goods, &c.

W. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-st.

Saturday Sale,

A large stock of good second-hand

ire, Carpets,

Matress, Bedding, and

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

W. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

page Sale.

WASHINGTON-ST.

THE ENTIRE

contents of the entire

house, including

steamer, Crocker, Glass and

Williams.

Saturday's Sale

AND SECOND-HAND

ITEM, &c.,

THE EAST MADISON-ST.

we sell a large assortment of

old, black Walnut, and Painted

Parlor, Bedchamber, Wash-

rooms, Carpets, Cook Stoves, Bedcham-

bers, China, Glass, & Leather O.

W. GORE & CO.,

27 East Washington-st. for

residence of sale.

W. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ON, ROCKWELL &

WILLIAMS.

Saturday's Sale

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BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.,

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SHOPPING.

Some of the Women Who Shop.

How Clerks Are Sometimes Worried by Customers.

And How Customers Are Sometimes Neglected by Clerks.

Hardships of Women Employed in Stores.

One feels surprised that, with the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 deg., anybody should have the courage to go on a regular shopping expedition; but, under the stimulus supplied by hours of frequent parties, or the necessity of getting ready for summer-travel, we find even very delicate young ladies equal to the task. There is, perhaps, nothing which a woman

knows better than the thermometer and its

meanings, and undignifiedness than in this

same business. We should always advise any

young man thinking of travel to say and see,

himself unsee, the fair lady of his choice when she is purchasing the various items of her sum-

mer-travel. How does she buy? In

accordance with her position, or with lavish ex-

travagance, or, worse if it can be, with a nar-

row, pinching economy of material, which

shows a grasping penitence of char-

acter? How does she treat those who

were upon her, and how is she treated

by them, especially if those who serve her are

also women? Does it ever occur to her how

hard that poor clerk is, compared with her?

How every yard of ribbon or lace she

would for her pleasure must again be reward-

ed and restored to its place? That, from morning

until night, these girls must stand on their feet, let them act as sores as they may? While she

is still enjoying the pleasure of a morning-sip,

or rising early for ride or drive, these girls are

up and about, and, though they may not

have a single cent to their name, are

up and about, still decked, or even later.

One picture it is customary to allow the employees an hour at noon, and also to close business at 6 o'clock; but, when shops are kept open until

evening, there is a prolongation of weariness

that is

THREE TO THINK OF.

The humbled one in whom the occupant has the privilege of rising up and sitting down when she pleases, seems so much more endurable.

The clerk may look out at the busy

crowds and long to be with them, but she can

not get away from her trifles.

We have often heard young girls with a

love for beautiful things, but whose circum-

stances placed them far beyond any necessity

for labor, say they thought it must be so much

to measure of ribbons and lace, or much

worries, or do something of the sort. Perhaps,

for an hour or two; but, after it had grown

monotonous, and the same weary round had

to be gone through whether one would or not,

what then? If a lady, in purchasing, is not

taught with the utmost civility by the clerks,

she is offended and alienated without cause;

but, when she comes to do a little errand,

she is given even less than all, pleasantly or crossly.

It ought to be made.

A PLEASABLE OFFER.

If any person employing women as clerks neg-

lects to provide some kind of bench or stool upon

which they may sit, when an opportunity occurs,

in answer to that they would be in the way, it would be

necessary to have a chair or stool, and, when

they are seated, to provide a cushion, and, if

they are to be used, a rug.

Others, we might,

say, are not so much

interested in selling these girls, but are

more interested in their health.

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TELEGRAPHING TUNES.

Results of Mr. Elisha Gray's Electrical Investigations.

He is Able to Telegraph Music from Paris to Chicago.

Experiments with His Newly-Invented Telephone.

Practical Bearings of His Researches.

Twenty Messages May Be Sent Over One Wire at Once.

The Theory of Musical Telegraphy.

The science of electric telegraphy, though from the results already achieved one might suppose the limits of its power were well-nigh exhausted, is considered by those who have made it a life study, and are thus intimately acquainted with its possibilities, to be still in its infancy. It might be supposed that, with the wonderful results which have crowned the successive experiments and inventions of electricians since the subtle power of electricity was first used as a means of transmission, they would rest content, and point to what their results had already achieved as an answer to any unreasonable individual who might presume to demand a search for further developments and an improvement upon the system of telegraphy at present in use.

REPORTER.—What are your researches and determinations to prove to the bottom any problem which those solutions promises either to add to the light of science or to prove of practical utility to mankind, is unceasing and fixed. The old and new hemispheres are no sooner made one with the throbs of an electric pulse 3,000 miles in length, than the idea of girding the earth is decided upon, and while this gigantic scheme is approaching completion, the electrician looks for new fields for his fertile and insatiable brain. With a proper devotion the electrician recovers the power he utilizes as one which can be applied in the promotion of all branches of the arts and sciences, the only thing requisite being the discovery of the peculiar way in which it is to be applied to produce the result required.

REPORTER.—Since the application of electric-telegraphy to trans-oceanic service the great problem has been

INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF THE SINGLE WIRE, and the consequent cheapening of the rates to the public. The prospect for the accomplishment of either of these results has been anything but promising. Several discoveries have been made, which, however, have been more remarkable as evidences of their inventors' genius than as possessing any very practical advantages.

REPORTER.—The latest attempt at increasing the capacity of a single telegraph wire has been made by a Chicago electrician, Mr. Elisha Gray, Superintendent of the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, and his invention is as novel, and bold a step on the beaten track into a new and almost illimitable branch of electric science, than the following description of the invention, or discovery, is placed before our readers. Mr. Gray's invention is nothing more or less than a combined application of certain hitherto undiscovred electrical and certain already discovered acoustical principles. With these properly applied and controlled he professes to be able to

TRANSMIT SOUND OF ANY DESIRED PITCH along a telegraphic wire with as much accuracy as the operator sends an ordinary message. In short, sitting in Chicago he can send "Do" to New York, "Be" to Philadelphia, "Mi" to New Orleans, and so on, or, if necessary, on the earth's circumference, as an electric message to Tokyo. But as represented to the Privy Council in session at London, he could regale their ears with the soul-inspiring melody of Yankee Doodle played in Washington by the President, Gen. Butler, or any other appropriate person whom a musical education had not been in your neglect.

REPORTER.—What is the object of your invention?

Mr. Gray claims that a Chicago audience could enjoy a quartette the performers of which will play their parts respectively in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Duluth. With a view to place his invention in some of the use of this new wonder a TRADEIN reporter called yesterday upon Mr. Gray, the inventor, at the workshop on Kinzie street of the Western Electric Manufacturing Company. Mr. Gray at once submitted to an inquiry as follows:

WHAT IS IT?

REPORTER.—I believe that you have perfected an invention which promises to open up a new era in telegraphy. In the few words which you call it?

Mr. Gray.—An electrical apparatus for transmitting musical sounds of any desired pitch telegraphically.

REPORTER.—What is the object of your apparatus?

Mr. Gray.—Its object is the transmission of musical sound from one place to another by means of an electric current, such a transmission being determined or controlled at its destination by means employed for that purpose at the place from which the sound is sent, and to that end my invention consists in producing the sound in the instrument or instruments to be transmitted, the connection at one instrument being simultaneous, and nearly so, with that at the other. A monotonous tone has thus been produced at a distant instrument, and the pitch determined by the instrument which first produced the tone, the Morse apparatus at present in use.

REPORTER.—Then the point of your invention is the reproduction of the same note at a distance?

Mr. Gray.—I am afraid the sound has already been transmitted by electric force.

REPORTER.—What is the sound that you have transmitted?

Mr. Gray.—A musical sound, in its pristine purity as transmitted over an electrical wire.

Mr. Gray has made an experiment which satisfies him that a musical sound can be transmitted 4,000 miles without losing any of its character.

REPORTER.—With it not lost greatly in volume in such a distance?

Mr. Gray.—That depends upon the nature of the receiver, of which more hereafter. Its volume may be greater or less according to that of the original sound transmitted.

THE APPARATUS.

REPORTER.—What apparatus do you employ in these wonderful instruments?

Mr. Gray.—A single instrument is an electrical organ, of which every reed is so constructed as to length and thickness to give forth a note of a given musical pitch. When struck, which connects with the electrical current, it controls a reed, the vibration of which is a condenser of electricity. The vibration of this reed is produced by the electricity as effectively as in the bellows of a pipe organ.

REPORTER.—And the note produced by this vibration is carried by the electrical current?

Mr. Gray.—To the other end of the line. All that is necessary is to have a proper sounding apparatus. This may be of anything which is of a sonorous nature, and at the same time a condenser of electricity. One of the best received is a violin with a metallic plate strung on it, in the place of the strings, and supported on a couple of bridges. In my first experiments, I found it necessary to have living tissue in the circuit as the sounding board.

REPORTER.—A human being?

Mr. Gray.—That is the kind of living tissue

employed. A cat would do as well, though, I can do away with the living tissue, however, substituting therefor an electro-magnet.

REPORTER.—Well, granting that the sound can be transmitted, how can it be utilized?

Mr. Gray.—The uses to which the apparatus may be applied are innumerable. In the first place, the means of transmitting messages by means of the Morse alphabet now in general use, tones pitched to correspond with the letters may be employed, and these tones can be produced, and the time required to do a dash would thus be no longer than that required for a dot; or dots and dashes may both be denoted in this manner. A skillful operator would of course be able to pitch from another, could thus readily interpret a message. The receiving operator may, by bringing his ear in contact with the sounding piece, have both hands free to manage a message. This may be accomplished by means of a Sholes & Glidden type-writer, with which expert operators can record about eighty words a minute. Of course, a new alphabet consisting entirely of dots would have to be learned; but the time required to do this would be less than the intermissions required for that purpose. In other words, the dashes could each be sent in the time of a dot, and the dots in the time required to do a dash. This would not be longer than that required for a dot; or dots and dashes may both be denoted in this manner. A skillful operator would of course be able to pitch from another, could thus readily interpret a message. The receiving operator may, by bringing his ear in contact with the sounding piece, have both hands free to manage a message. This may be accomplished by means of a Sholes & Glidden type-writer, with which expert operators can record about eighty words a minute. Of course, a new alphabet consisting entirely of dots would have to be learned; but the time required to do this would be less than the intermissions required for that purpose. In other words, the dashes could each be sent in the time of a dot, and the dots in the time required to do a dash. This would not be longer than that required for a dot; or dots and dashes may both be denoted in this manner. 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REAL ESTATE.

The Project for a Grand Union Depot Falls Through.

Owing to Financial Difficulties and Tom Scott's Opposition.

Important Sales and Transfers of the Week.

Dull Condition of the Loan Market for July.

A New Jewish Cemetery--The Ulich Tract.

New Buildings--Miscellaneous.

THE GRAND UNION DEPOT ABANDONED.

The negotiations for the erection of a grand union depot on the West Side have undoubtedly failed. It was at one time believed that they would be successful, and that the consensus of all the companies interested would be secured, but such prove not to be the case. Real estate dealers and property-owners who have been awaiting this new move with impatience, must defer the realization of their hopes to a period which now seems far remote. We have already given in this column a history of the project, and at the date of the last allusion, there was every reason to believe that it could only end in failure, and the last brought suit for breach of the contract expressive of a warranty of title, who would be the party to whom the title would be given by the court, and making him pay the man who sues a woman for matrimonial affairs stands of recovering damages, the non-legal mind to give the epistolary evidence of fealty upright, not to say ad- man to do the same thing, and are not satisfied with their

LONG-TAILED BY THE DEPOT

we certain to be, although when and where was not decided. Since that time the opposition of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the certainty that the hostile course of Western Legislators toward railroads would make necessary the strict economy, have compelled the abandonment of the entire scheme. The first contract for the union depot was drawn up between the Michigan Central, the Burlington & Quincy, the Northwestern, the St. Paul, the Chicago & Alton, and Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroads, and signed by some of them. It bound them to the incorporation under the State law for the erection of a grand union depot at some future time. This was given up, and a second paper started, but it was still less favorable to the railroad.

THE BURLINGTON & QUINCY

Mr. Schaefer has commenced a four-story and basement marble-front store at 212 East Madison street. It is to be finished in ninety days at a cost of \$20,000.

Mr. Roelle has signed the contract for two marble-front dwelling-houses adjoining and like his own residence on Erie between Dearborn and State.

Mr. Van Gahan is building a four-story marble-front house on Clark street near Illinois.

Mr. Schaefer has commenced his building on Clark, near Indiana, previously noticed.

Mr. Chandler is erecting, and expects to have completed by the first of October, the first Vermont marble-front ever erected on the South Side. It will be three stories high, with basement, 26x50 feet, and will be from the same material as the project direct from Vermont. Cost, \$10,000; style, French renaissance; architect, A. Lvon.

On Vincennes avenue, U. P. Smith is erecting four residences, circular stone front, two stories high, and basement, 20x30 feet, and 25x30 feet.

Briggs Brothers are superintending the work.

At Highland Park, some time this month, the Highland Park Building Company expect to complete two residences, one of \$10,000 each.

John B. Clark, and the firm of Clark & Clark, at same place, Pace Brothers are finishing a \$2,000 residence; Mrs. Wrenn has just completed a \$4,500 residence; and John Middleton, lately of Hyde Park, has completed a \$6,000 one. There is also a large row of brick stores will be commenced this fall.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits have been issued during the past week:

M. A. Allen, two-story and basement, brick, 60x32 feet, northwest corner Wabash and Dearborn streets. It has been sold by Henry L. Hill, to the owner, to Mr. E. E. Jillett, the late firm of Jillett & Hill, lumber dealers, for \$30,000. There is a plan of \$11,000 for the property, which is assumed by the purchaser, and \$12,000 being paid as follows: \$8,000 cash and \$100,000 in unimproved property on Wabash, Prairie, Calumet, and Michigan avenues, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth streets, and the residence, and lot No. 376 Michigan avenue, near Twelfth street.

The Hawley Building is now rented for about \$25,000 per annum, which the National Bank of Commerce pays about \$7,000 for the corner office. After the sale was made to Mr. Jillett, another party made an offer through another agent of \$25,000--\$110,000 cash, besides the usual expenses.

The Hawley Building was offered in February last at \$20,000, and in May at \$22,500, the owner finally withdrawing the property, when the latter figure was offered.

Kingsley Bros. have sold a large lot, adjoining Hause's Park, Wadsworth, for a Jewish cemetery. Several Hebrew congregations will unite in the ownership of the burying-ground.

James L. Bigelow sold to Byron B. Viets No. 185, 25x35 feet, for \$100.

W. D. Karoff & Co. have sold 200x100 feet on the south side of Superior street, east of St. Clair, for \$30,000. Ten houses are to be erected at once on this property by the purchaser.

The Hawley Building, which was for \$25,000, was far too serious a bummer to commit suicide. It died his ingenuity instead of

recently in Vienna which is to the frivolity of motives a average Parisian to make his and eminently sensational ladies--a mother, and two apartments at the Kummel's breakfast-table to their talents three shots were of their bedroom was instant.

The three women lay quiet, each with a pistol in her brain. They

are recognized as the family

she has been

abandoned by the late

less, than a quarter of a

possessed. It was absolute

to the terribly-dramatic

life was far too serious

to human to commit suicide. It

did his ingenuity instead of

way, writing to the Cincinnati London, goes into pleasure in the literary world, it promises a literary writing.

The author, is an "unpublished poet,"

writing character in the book

of a beauty william,

way of illustrations

of the unprepared for

a healthy writer, it must be

other has a fairer estimate of

the severe self-importance

of his style.

Doctoring.

His life says: "In few are

in the street which joins

New Town. Before them

not, with a grata, on which a

small basket with charcoal in

contain tallowa. A parent

is to be seen, and support that

the doctor St. Edris, a man all

heaven is a St. Edris--that

a proof of which is that the

doctor does not read very

not than a child of 6, although

the other hand, it is not a book

to read, for fresh reading

over and over

no god but God, and

his messenger."

In the

he worked, and made

iron rods, about 3

wondrous knobs on his

clothes from the

the doctor

said, and the saying

peas is with great de-

and there over the back and

as a man a

and a

the air. The

the story; he grinds his teeth

the drops of sweat upon his

the pain he undergoes. The

the time if in a fainting state; the

the ears through their fingers

is Mohammed. Presently he

and say, "Another fine,

comes (about the fourth

from a fold of his clothe-

is necessary. Said Edris is al-

ways a good man, and will never prove any

sin."

It has been erected on the memory of Rec-

memorandum of the Chicago

real estate market of

the San Francisco

Real Estate Oracle makes

the following review of the real estate market of the San Francisco

the city for the first half of 1874, and forecasts

the prospects for the future:

The number of bona fide real estate sales

made in the City and County of San Francisco

the first half of 1874, was

the largest effected during the first half

of either of the three preceding years, though the official record does not show this. In the first half of the years named there were from 525 to 550 bona fide real estate sales recorded, which were, but the closing of old sales. They were, however, necessarily credited to the periods in which they were recorded, though they did not actually belong to them. During the last six months, only 360 homes were

recorded.

For the first half of 1874, the

average price of

real estate sales

was \$12,500.

James F. Keeney has sold lots 13 to 16, block 4, and lots 7, 8, 11, and 12, block 5, Kedzie & Dearborn, for \$12,500.

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DRUGS.

Is There Any Adulteration in Those Unpleasant Articles?

The Wholesale Dealers Deny the Correctness of the Popular Impression.

There is Now a General Yearning for a First-Class Article.

A Retail Dealer Gives Some Instances of Reductions.

How the Purity of Our Rhubarb is Tampered With.

Ipecac is Uncertain, and Seidlitz Powders Untrustworthy.

The Physicians Compelled to Allow for the Weakness of Drugs.

A Reporter Takes a Prescription to a Number of Drug-Stores.

The Prices Vary From 90 Cents to \$2.30.

And This Tells the Whole Story.

The Thrush last Saturday week devoured a portion of its space to the adulteration of tea, coffee, etc. It continues the subject to-day, investigating the still more important question of the alleged adulteration of drugs.

An examination into the subject of drugs causes one to look on the dark side of life, for, with few exceptions, the articles that pass from the drug store to the community at large go forth to relieve pain and suffering, and to avert the dread destroyer. Each druggist's establishment is, therefore, an epitome of the "life of life." Ranged around on the shelves, and hidden away in the drawers, and filling the glittering bottles, are the preparations that all will turn to in their hour of extremity as their best friends, as their only source of hope; and, therefore, when we stand and look at these things, we are viewing, not inanimate atoms, but the forces of comfort, hope, charity, and love, as real as we may see them embodied in the form, and also come in the form of the horrors to escape from the direful nature of the great mass of suffering around us.

But, while these so-called things are enforced upon us, there are other suggestions that arise that are more agreeable. Humanity is happily constructed to look always away from sorrow, else there would be little but a lachrymose wail continually rising from the earth. Even in suffering, in the aggregate, and when it is not racking our own selfish frames, there is something that is interesting as a study and experience, and sometimes almost comical; and, as these drugs are looked at, one is almost tempted to laugh at the suggestion that one bottle holds empire over a thousand attacks of lumbago; a small tale of plasters represents 144 lame backs, and that small vial of crocetone calls up a dozen unhappy creatures with their aching jaws tied up and their visages doleful with a pain that is fun for others, but death to them.

The sense of the comic thus continually triumphs over the gloomy surroundings of life. But, while this is the case, we are all agreed that the mitigation of pain is a truly humanitarian work, and one of the most conscientious labor we know. One who dispenses the drugs, and helps a patient that calls for the use of medicine, and incure the largest responsibility. There is not—and justly so—a grain of sympathy nor a iota of forgiveness for the man who makes a mistake. Dealers in drugs occupy a position towards humanity than which none is more serious or responsible. A patient should have not only the right drug, but the best quality of the right kind of drug, and any adulteration, even if the article imposed in itself is not dangerous in itself, may yet, by being administered at that particular time, and in that particular way, and the disease can only be affected favorably by the medicine relied upon, prove to be the indirect cause of death. A druggist who mixes his concoction with substances that render them useless, or even injurious, is a public enemy to life, is little better than a wholesale murderer, armed with weapons unseen by others, but all-powerful in the destructive forces.

But, the real danger to the public from drugs is from their rank adulteration, or, if not, by vice. Fortunately, the profession is making great advancement in intelligence, and the respectable dealers in enforcing such rights as are as able to be enforced. For the work, that bankers in most cases seek the back streets, and respectable physicians refuse to countenance them. Many of these smaller stores manufacture various nostrums which are the gaudy dreams of chicanery. Among the Germans there is a great demand for roots and herbs, which are made up into favorite drinks for the health's sake, or others, and many dyes for dyeing clothing.

But there are many persons that are not striving for what is known as the respectable trade, in which happily lies the most profit. In order to get into this line it is essential that the remedies compounded be for inspection, see in the results just what they are made of, and whether they are fresh and good. Their own reputations are standing to the right, and to any one to foster ignorance, or crime, in the compounder. On the contrary, it is directly to their interest to suppress traffic in adulterated compounds, and to inform the public of the dangers and infamy the individual who practices his sins from ignorance or cupidity, while practicing in his capacity as druggist.

The time is now come when the morals of the profession of druggists is very much advancing. Druggists, physicians, and chemists are becoming watchful of each other, and have found that the highest reputation, most honor, and profit lie in the direction of exerting their duty conscientiously. The fact is, that the most heinous nature to tinge with human life, stands continually before them as an incentive to do right, and the fear of discovery and its results.

There is one attitude in which there is danger, and that is when the physician himself is interested in the drug-store to which he sends his prescriptions. There is no doubt that many druggists pay a considerable sum to him to go with them, and many others own their own establishments. The rules of the American Pharmaceutical Society, which is becoming a popular organization, provides in its purpose, to exclude any one from membership who is a druggist or accepts a rebate or gift in any shape from the druggist with whom his customers deal. The Morse Manufacturing Company also do heavy advertising. This is an incorporated company, with a large trade.

HERBS AND ROOTS.
Drugs that are sold at wholesale are pretty much what they pretend to be.

Mr. V. S.—I do, most assuredly.

Tobacco & King.

The reporter also calls on Tolman & King, a large firm in the drug-line on Lake street. Mr. King said, also, that there were very few articles nowadays in the drug line that are mixed with inferior compounds.

Reporter.—How are they fixed up?

Mr. King.—With scoured flour, which looks very much like the drug.

Reporter.—What effect does it have?

Mr. King.—It reduces the taste less, and it might be the taste, the composition were much more than the drug.

Reporter.—What about other drugs?

Mr. King.—All expensive drugs are not up to the standard required by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Reporter.—Do you know how they are represented otherwise?

Mr. King.—Yes, with inferior articles. For instance, the tincture of opium, gunpowder opium is the best, and the others less.

Reporter.—Are its effects injurious?

Mr. King.—No, but the strength is impaired, so that, instead of prescribing a certain dose to gain an effect, the drug is administered until the effect is produced.

Reporter.—That is, you increase the quantity?

Mr. King.—Yes.

Reporter.—It is being uncertain when you give a prescription for a certain quantity of a drug that it will put up?

Mr. King.—The amount called for will be put up, but it will be deficient in strength.

RESULTS.

Reporter.—Have you known any serious results to ensue from adulterations?

Mr. King.—No fatal results—poisonous; but I have frequently known the drugs not to produce the effects desired.

Reporter.—Do you know of any other adulterants?

Mr. King.—Well, nearly all the elixirs made in the East, and sold here, do not contain what they purport to. I do not know that they are adulterated, but I do not know that they are not.

For instance, the Elixir of Calvados is said to contain the aromatic in it; but, instead of that, quinine, which is much cheaper, and gives less trouble.

Reporter.—Seidlitz powders are said to contain papain, sold in this market, or

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Reporter.—Are its effects injurious?

Mr. King.—No, but the strength is impaired, so that, instead of prescribing a certain dose to gain an effect, the drug is administered until the effect is produced.

Reporter.—That is, you increase the quantity?

Mr. King.—Yes.

Reporter.—It is being uncertain when you give a prescription for a certain quantity of a drug that it will put up?

Mr. King.—The amount called for will be put up, but it will be deficient in strength.

RESULTS.

Reporter.—Have you known any serious results to ensue from adulterations?

Mr. King.—No fatal results—poisonous; but I have frequently known the drugs not to produce the effects desired.

Reporter.—Do you know of any other adulterants?

Mr. King.—Well, nearly all the elixirs made in the East, and sold here, do not contain what they purport to. I do not know that they are adulterated, but I do not know that they are not.

For instance, the Elixir of Calvados is said to contain the aromatic in it; but, instead of that, quinine, which is much cheaper, and gives less trouble.

Reporter.—Seidlitz powders are said to contain papain, sold in this market, or

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not caught in balls as served. They are caught on the fly, very little demand, and it is not much sought for, as it is a large, fat fish, coarse and palatable.

In a cured condition, in their roasts, which accounts for that they are to a tanner's day. There is only the old fashioned way.

But, as it becomes

the season.

in the Eastern States, but is out here. There is only one fish, and that is, that it is not much sought for, as it is a large, fat fish, coarse and palatable.

Its excellence is

it is only caught for a short time.

to run up the fresh-

water, in the spring, and after a

having passed the

back to the sea. Of course

the fish now in market, but in

about a high price.

is to be seen in the Juke-ware at the Chesapeake resorts. The mighty bay which

is in the Atlantic between two capes,

named for the two sons of

that Scotch James

whose namesake river is right opposite—

Henry, King of England;

Charles, under the

second the land parallel with the ocean

for nearly 500 miles, and the land being low,

the tributary streams, big and little, flow wide as

bay, while the amount of drainage they carry,

the velocity of the rains and currents, and the

yielding team or the ocean, often wash

them very deep. The water of the bay is brackish

three-fourths of the way up, and the whole

is 20 miles wide, and the Afars were

bestowed in philanthropy. In like manner,

Jacob Zorn, a Methodist, of Post-

Master-General Creswell's aunt, is the richest

landholder in the State, and houses

the largest collection of

the possessions of the Prov-

idence, Method, temperance, restraint of

loose appetites, and social and family obliga-

tions, the result of religious gravity, show

the political economy that lies in any sound

religion.

THE SEA BROWN.

fish which is caught in the

water of this city has estab-

lished in the principal cities West-

ern, and in the

market, which is of

color. It is not to be caught

in the sea, but

it is caught in the

water, and is excellent eating.

on retails in this market

of a pound.

A BLUE FISH,

size of or something of

the ocean trout, except that

it is bluish, and not yellow.

other bays on the

Atlantic are very fine eating by those

great favorites in the East. It is

not to be caught in the

water, but

it is caught in the

water, and is excellent

eating.

is the ocean water,

which is of color.

is not to be caught

in the water, but

it is caught in the

water, and is excellent

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is the ocean water,

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SPORTING NEWS.

Fashionable Trotting Matinee at Dexter Park.

Large Attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen--The Horses and Their Speed.

The Free-for-All Race at Indianapolis is Won by Goldsmith Maid.

The Baltimores Defeated by the Whites by 17 to 12.

Seventh Defeat of the Philadelphias by the Athletics.

Mr. O'Leary Will Try to Walk 100 Miles in 24 Hours.

Billiards at Highland Park.

THE TURF.

FASHIONABLE AFFAIR AT DEXTER PARK.

The trotting matinee at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon was a brilliant and successful affair, calling out the attendance of the wealthy and fashionable lovers of turf sports.

There were present about 8,000 people, the greater part of them ladies, whose gay summer costumes lent a charming variety to the scene.

It was, however, a society affair, and one quite distinct from ordinary racing events, inasmuch as no admission fee was exacted, and the assemblage was chiefly made up of people who had received notices of invitation issued by the gentlemen having the entertainment in charge, though all respectable persons were free to enter the park gates, whether provided with an invitation or not.

The races were simply trials of speed between gentlemen's roadsters, without purse, premium, or entrance fee. In nearly every case the horses were driven by their owners, and there proved to be among them some very skillful reiners. By the removal of all those usual race-track connoisseurs that are objectionable to people of extra refinement, the meet and by making the noted contestants masters of honorable and friendly competition, the trotting matinee called a gathering such as is not often found at race-courses.

The inner field contained something like 500 handsome equines, while the boxes in the "Grand Duchess" and the Club-house balcony afforded eligible ladies a large number of elegantly-dressed ladies. So fine a display of beauty and fashion, handsome horses, and such turnouts, has been rarely seen at Dexter Park.

A MONG THOSE PRESENT

in their carriages were the following: The Hon. G. W. Webb and family, Mr. Philip Goldsmith and his family of Bloomingdale, Milton, Patrick of San Diego, Cal.; Leue-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Capt. Tunney and lady; Hiram Wheeler and lady; George H. L. and Mrs. Hayes; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. and family; Mrs. Hayes and family; John G. Shedd and family; E. H. Sargent and ladies; H. H. Walker and lady; Geo. C. Morton and daughter; B. F. Murphy and lady; Mrs. Morris and ladies; H. S. Morris and family; B. K. and Mrs. McLean; Mrs. Mark Samuels W. Allerton; Nathan Mearns and lady; J. M. Durand and family; the Hon. Eliot Anthony and lady; J. Irving Pease and family; Gen. John McArthur and family; Jacob and wife; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. and family; Gen. Eddie and lady; Charles H. and family; Charles H. and lady; Charles H. and family; S. B. Cobb and family; C. B. Dickinson and lady; A. C. H. and family; H. C. Durand and ladies; E. B. Lyons and family; W. W. Kimball and family; C. J. McCord and ladies; the Hon. S. K. Dow and lady; O. B. Dickinson and family; Alfred and wife; Gen. and Mrs. E. B. and family; K. E. Elkin and family; Elwood Bissell and Col. Jackson and family; Abel May and family; Phil. Allin and family; H. B. Barclay and ladies; H. Morow and family; W. S. Day and wife; B. F. North and family; H. L. and family; Mrs. Lyon and family; Toomey and lady; K. and lady; David A. Taylor and lady; Dr. B. Fink and family; Abner Taylor and lady; Thomas Orton and family; J. H. McVicker and wife; Frederick and wife; F. H. and wife; W. B. Link and family; C. C. Thompson and family; Lawrence Beardale and lady; Isaac Waite and family; Charles Welch and lady; Washington House, Col. James Stewart; Philip A. Hoyne, Augustus Van Buren, and others.

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